DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 468 924 IR 058 510

AUTHOR	Young, Mark, Comp.; Kyrillidou, Martha, Comp.; Blixrud, Julia, Comp.
TITLE	ARL Supplementary Statistics, 2000-01.
INSTITUTION	Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC.
ISSN	ISSN-1533-9335
PUB DATE	2002-00-00
NOTE	44p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Association of Research Libraries, 21 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036. Tel: 202-296-2296; Fax: 202-872-0884; e-mail: pubs@arl.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Tests/Questionnaires (160)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS
DESCRIPTORS	*Academic Libraries; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Library Associations; *Library Expenditures; *Library Materials; Library Statistics; Library Surveys; Questionnaires; *Research Libraries; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*Association of Research Libraries; Canada; *Electronic Resources; United States

ABSTRACT

This report presents statistics on how ARL (Association of Research Libraries) member libraries spend money on electronic resources. The following tables are included: (1) a summary table of electronic resources and library materials expenditures in ARL university libraries, 1992-93 to 2000-01; (2) summary statistics for university libraries, 2000-01; (3) expenditures for computer files, electronic serials, indexes and reference tools, and full-text items by library; (4) expenditures for bibliographic utilities, computer hardware and software, and document delivery/interlibrary loan by library; (5) bibliographic records, in-house use, and services by library; (6) rank order of expenditures for electronic materials as a percent of total library materials expenditures, ranked by percent for 2000-01; and (7) rank order of expenditures of electronic materials as a percent of total library materials expenditures, ranked by expenditures for electronic materials, 2000-01. A copy of the questionnaire is included. (MES)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ED 468 924

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2000-01

IR058510

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

L.A. George

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

2B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
2002

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2000-01

Compiled and Edited by

MARK YOUNG
MARTHA KYRILLIDOU
JULIA BLIXRUD

The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* is published annually by

Association of Research Libraries
21 Dupont Circle, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
202-296-2296; FAX 202-872-0884
e-mail: pubs@arl.org

The quantitative tables presented in this publication are not indicative of performance and outcomes and should not be used as measures of library quality. In comparing any individual library to ARL medians or to other ARL members, one must be careful to make such comparisons within the context of differing institutional and local goals and characteristics.

ISSN 1533-9335
© Copyright 2002 by the Association of Research Libraries

This compilation is copyrighted by the Association of Research Libraries. Blanket permission is granted to reproduce and distribute copies of this work for nonprofit educational or library purposes, provided that the author, source, and copyright notice are included on each copy. This permission is in addition to rights of reproduction granted under Section 107, 108, and other provisions of the U.S. Copyright Act.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Information Science and National Information Standards Organization standard—Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives, ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992(R1997).

Printed in the United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highlights: ARL Supplementary Statistics, Electronic Resources 2000-01 5

Introduction 7

Summary Table 1992-93 to 2000-01 9

Table 1a. Summary Statistics for University Libraries 10

Table 1b. Summary Statistics for University Libraries 11

Table 2. Expenditures for Electronic Resources 12

Table 3. Expenditures for Electronic Resources (cont'd) 15

Table 4. Bibliographic Records, Inhouse Use, and Services 18

Rank Order Table 1: Expenditures for Electronic Materials as a Percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures Ranked by Percent 21

Rank Order Table 2: Expenditures for Electronic Materials as a Percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures Ranked by Expenditures for Electronic Materials 24

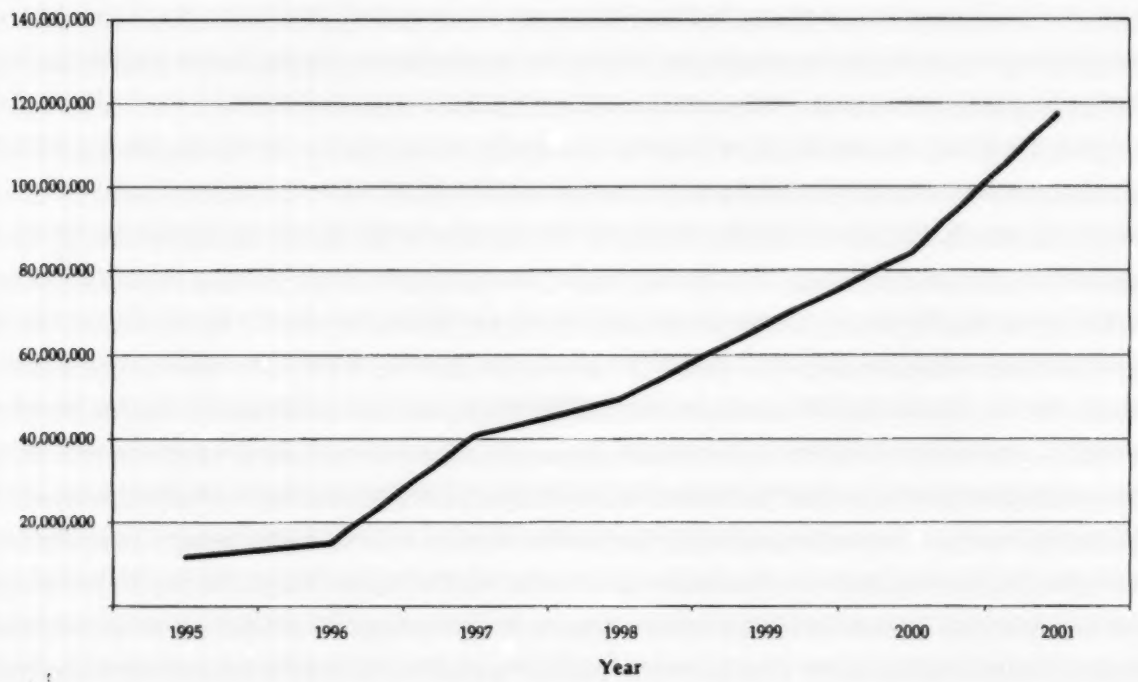
ARL Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire 2000-01 27

Footnotes to the ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01 31

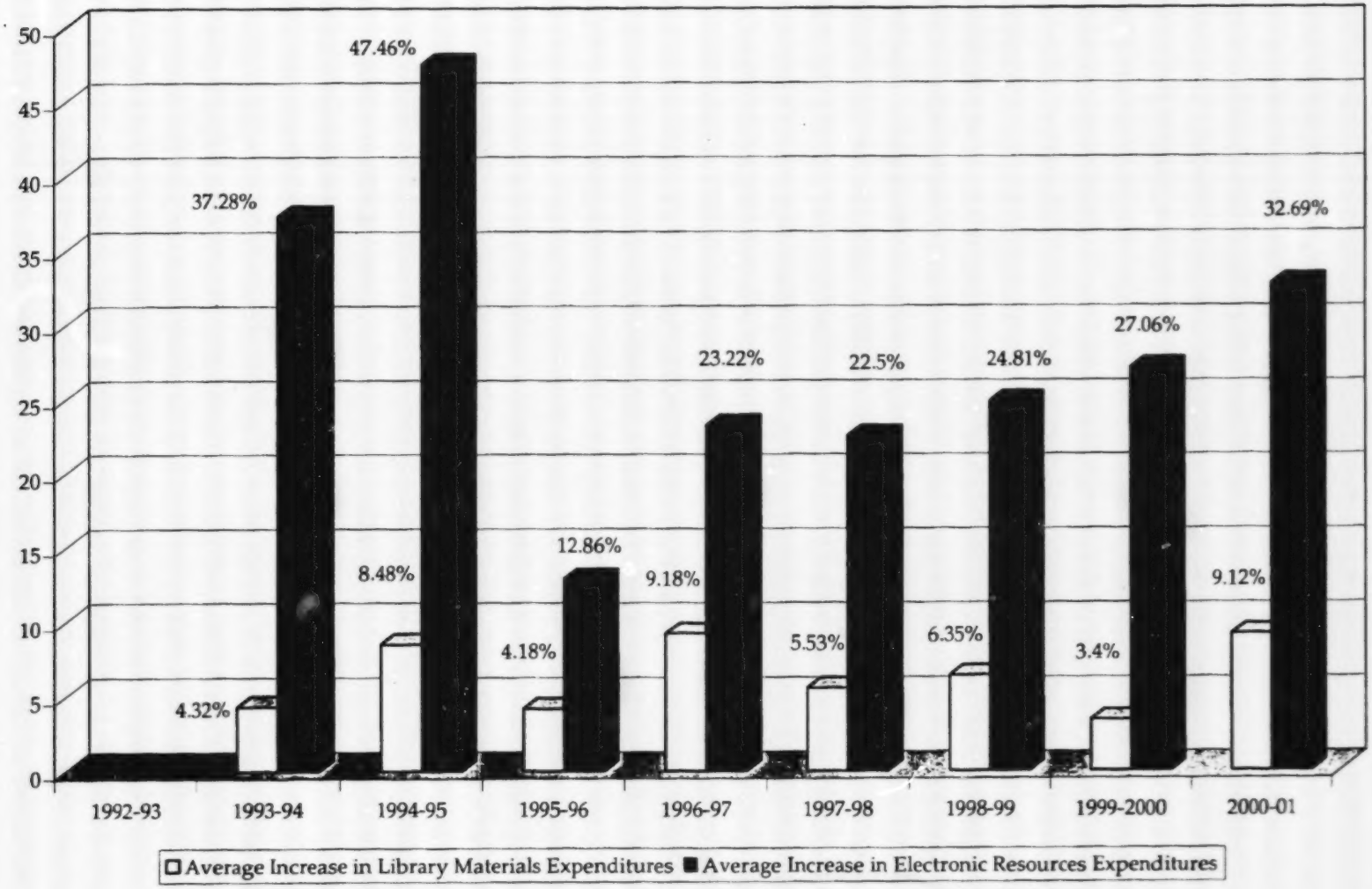
HIGHLIGHTS
ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2000-01

- **Expenditures for Electronic Resources account for 16.25%, on average, of ARL institutions' Library Materials Budgets.**
- **ARL libraries reported spending more than $132 million on electronic resources.**
- **ARL libraries reported a total of $14.66 million in additional funds spent on their behalf through a centrally funded consortium for purchasing electronic products and services.**
- **ARL libraries reported spending more than $12.6 million on document delivery/interlibrary loan services.**
- **Expenditures for electronic serials have increased by 75% in the last two years alone, and by almost 900% since they were first reported, in 1994-95 (see graph, below).**
- **In every year since 1992-93, average expenditures on electronic resources have increased at least twice as fast, and in some cases up to six times faster, than average library materials expenditures (see chart, next page).**

Total Electronic Serials Expenditures, 1995-2001



Average Yearly Increases in Electronic Resources and Total Library Materials Expenditures



7

8

INTRODUCTION

How much do libraries spend on electronic resources? Librarians are interested in knowing the answer to this question and whether their level of investment is on par with other institutions and peers. But in addition to librarians, many information industry analysts are trying to estimate the extent of the electronic publishing market—especially commercial electronic scholarly publishing—and the speed with which it is growing, using libraries' experience as a proxy in the absence of other indicators.

In 1997–98, Timothy Jewell of the University of Washington analyzed the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data in an attempt to answer questions about how research libraries are spending money on electronic scholarly information. The following summary table is an update of some of the trends he originally identified. To understand the caveats and measurement issues related to the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data, see <http://www.arl.org/stats/specproj/jewell.html>.

Experimental data collected by ARL libraries over the last decade indicate that the portion of the library materials budget that is spent on electronic resources is indeed growing rapidly. Since the *Supplementary Statistics* were first reported, the percentage of the average library budget that is spent on electronic materials has increased roughly fivefold, from an estimated 3.6% in 1992–93 to 16.25% in 2000-01. One hundred six ARL university libraries reported spending more than $132 million on electronic resources in 2000-01. The vast majority of that was spent on electronic serials and subscription services, expenditures for which have increased sharply: from just $11 million when first reported on this survey in 1994-95, to more than $117 million today. Also, 47 ARL libraries reported another $14.66 million expended on their behalf through centrally funded consortia.

In addition to library materials funds, libraries spent $12.67 million for document delivery and interlibrary loan activities and $23 million for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia in 2000-01 from their operating funds excluding staff costs, as indicated in Table 1a.

The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* cannot answer all of the questions libraries have about electronic resources. For this reason, ARL undertook a project that would address its member interests surrounding usage measures for electronic information resources. A number of members agreed to self-fund a project and ARL subsequently engaged Florida State University's Information Use Management and Policy Institute in response to a study proposal by Charles R. McClure of the Institute. Sherrie Schmidt, Dean of University Libraries, Arizona State University, and Rush Miller, University Librarian and Director, University of Pittsburgh Libraries, served as the project's co-chairs.

The E-Metrics study was designed as an 18-month project in three phases: an inventory of what libraries were already doing about data collection for electronic resources and an identification of any libraries that could provide best practice; identifying and testing data elements that could be collected and used as measures for electronic resources for both trends and benchmarking; and linking the use of electronic resources to institutional outcomes. The scope of the E-Metrics project significantly expanded from the original prospectus with the (1) amount of work and the complications that developed as a result of scheduling meetings and data collection activities with vendors, (2) coordinating statistics development with other organizations (ICOLC, NISO, PALS, NCLIS, etc.), and (3) the level of effort required by everyone involved with the project to complete the field testing. At the conclusion of the field testing, the investigators provided a set of recommendations to ARL regarding the collection of data for electronic resources.

The formal, funded E-Metrics project was completed at the end of 2001. The Phase I report on the identification of current activities being undertaken in ARL libraries to support data collection for electronic resources was issued in November 2000. Phase II identified a set of statistics and measures that can be used to describe electronic resources in ARL libraries and was issued in October 2001. Phase III provided a document describing a project to link electronic measures to institutional goals and objectives and was finalized at the end of 2001. Project documents can be found at the project's web site <http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/emetrics/index.html> and are available in a printed publication as well.

The project participants reviewed the reports from the investigators in October 2001 and have recommended to the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee that further work in testing the suggested measures be conducted. ARL is continuing to review the other recommendations in the reports. Activities being undertaken to continue the work of the project include:

- Continued testing of the proposed measures by project participants and other interested ARL members to determine the level of effort needed to collect the data and to determine if there is enough consistency of results to be able to extend the collection effort to the whole ARL community.

- Continued work with the project's Task Force on Statistics from Vendor-Based Database Products to identify a small core set of data that vendors can provide to libraries with consistency.

- Collaboration when possible with other national and international efforts in the area of electronic resources and vendor/publisher statistics, including the option of supporting a multi-agency organization tasked to develop an achievable and widely supported common code of practice for vendor-based online usage statistics.

- Publicizing the work of the project within the ARL and academic library community.

Those using the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* to compare individual libraries should consult the extensive "Footnotes" section of this report. Although definitions used in the *Supplementary Statistics* aim for consistency, differing reporting practices do exist and these sections explain them in detail. To aid comparability, Canadian library expenditures are expressed in U.S. dollars, at the rate of 1.51919 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar. This exchange rate is the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2000–June 2001. Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars are given in the "Footnotes."

The quantitative rank-order tables presented in this publication are not indicative of performance and outcomes and should not be used as measures of library quality. In comparing any individual library to ARL medians or to other libraries, one must be careful to make such comparisons within the context of differing institutional goals and local characteristics, especially in the case of the electronic resources measured in this publication.

For more information about the *ARL Supplementary Statistics*, see <http://ww.arl.org/stats/arlstat/#sup>

Martha Kyrillidou
Senior Program Officer for Statistics and Measurement

Julia Blixrud
Director of Information Services

Mark Young
Statistics Research Assistant

Association of Research Libraries
June 25, 2002

Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures In ARL University Libraries
ARL Supplementary Statistics

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
a. Computer File Expenditures (monographic/onetime)									
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	22,030,727	24,639,822	8,013,055	11,189,103	10,848,219	14,727,984	15,297,096
Average	172,532	236,854	247,536	262,126	87,098	122,957	121,890	161,846	159,345
Median	148,158	212,936	217,988	219,178	47,932	52,311	54,024	98,657	72,070
Number Reporting		85	89	94	92	91	89	91	96
b. Electronic Serial Expenditures									
Total	N/A	N/A	11,847,577	15,170,971	40,956,696	49,497,141	67,124,554	84,343,868	117,415,618
Average	N/A	N/A	188,057	194,500	401,536	494,971	639,281	818,873	1,118,244
Median	N/A	N/A	156,754	172,805	355,922	426,722	571,790	736,317	992,067
Number Reporting			63	78	102	100	105	103	105
c. Electronic Resources (Total a+b)									
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	33,878,304	39,810,793	50,512,984	60,686,244	77,972,773	99,071,852	132,712,714
Average	172,532	236,854	349,261	394,166	485,702	594,963	742,598	943,541	1,252,007
Median	148,158	212,936	278,404	332,128	420,741	495,011	645,495	931,210	1,129,298
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106
Library Materials Expenditures for Group									
Total	393,271,073	425,287,651	526,496,347	571,145,986	642123715	664,600,663	727,623,160	752,343,531	828,778,808
Average	4,795,989	5,003,384	5,427,797	5,654,911	6174266	6,515,692	6,929,744	7,165,176	7,818,668
Median	4,242,887	4,527,122	4,714,384	4,975,353	5529606	5,643,070	5,991,177	6,545,146	7,028,134
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106
E-Resource Expenditures as a Percent of Library Materials Expenditures									
Average	3.60	4.75	6.39	6.83	7.76	8.85	10.56	12.88	16.25
Median	N/A	4.45	5.33	6.42	7.51	8.29	10.18	12.77	14.80
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)									
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3,827,348	4,695,737	7,442,962	9,523,348	14,655,078
Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$136,691	142,295	201,161	250,614	311,810
Median	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$120,096	128,795	145,280	204,598	198,289
Number Reporting					28	33	37	38	47

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 1a
Summary Statistics for University Libraries

	Sum	Number Reporting
Expenditures for Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase)	15,297,096	96
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	117,415,618	105
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	22,160,321	37
b. Electronic full text periodicals	17,826,447	37
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	23,131,100	102
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	14,655,078	47
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	62,857,999	105
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	12,667,038	105
Bibliographic Records of Locally Owned Materials	239,507,900	106
In-house Uses of Materials	58,803,697	85
Staffed Library Service Points	2,864	109

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 1b
Summary Statistics for University Libraries

	Low	First Quartile	Mean	Median	Third Quartile	Maximum	Number Reporting
Expend. Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	52	35,103	159,345	72,070	194,411	3,147,974	96
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	297,302	692,135	1,118,244	992,067	1,460,018	2,600,795	105
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	22,280	403,991	598,928	590,567	787,020	1,256,805	37
b. Electronic full text periodicals	36,439	205,905	481,796	304,156	690,505	2,002,457	37
Expenditures for Electronic Materials -- computer files and serials	297,302	755,778	1,252,007	1,129,298	1,699,119	3,784,832	106
Electronic Materials as a Percent of Library Materials Budget	5.30	11.94	16.25	14.80	19.41	38.54	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	7,234	136,213	226,775	193,204	256,785	778,900	102
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	890	65,534	311,810	198,289	523,400	1,667,097	47
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	59,524	286,647	598,646	468,970	772,989	1,998,318	105
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	6,000	49,202	120,638	103,003	158,076	490,697	105
Bibliographic records of locally owned materials	590,109	1,500,877	2,259,508	1,851,251	2,600,435	9,010,920	106
% of Records in OPAC	78	95	97	99	100	100	109
In-house Uses of Materials	56,240	367,573	691,808	576,770	911,074	2,587,944	85
Staffed Library Service Points	6	16	26	22	33	99	109
Weekly Service Hours	78	101	114	109	120	168	109

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 2
Expenditures for Electronic Resources

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (1)	Electronic Serials (2)	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Reference Tools (2a)	Electronic Serials - Full-text items (2b)	Total Electronic Materials (1+2)	% of Library Materials Expenditures
INSTITUTION						
ALABAMA	56,993	467,579	175,435	233,435	524,572	10.89
ARIZONA	286,453	1,945,422	U/A	U/A	2,231,875	20.30
ARIZONA STATE	245,196	1,447,786	627,880	773,116	1,692,982	18.47
AUBURN	956	1,023,250	687,095	336,155	1,024,206	22.37
BOSTON	65,767	750,242	U/A	U/A	816,009	14.41
BOSTON COLLEGE	281,856	761,045	U/A	U/A	1,042,901	15.43
BRIGHAM YOUNG	7,000	700,356	U/A	U/A	707,356	12.24
BRITISH COLUMBIA	46,907	1,131,675	U/A	U/A	1,178,581	14.39
BROWN	189,402	710,317	396,128	314,189	899,719	14.49
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	48,624	555,142	22,280	532,862	603,766	7.18
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	30,136	520,313	U/A	U/A	550,449	8.78
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	86,112	749,881	544,902	204,979	835,993	7.30
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	11,562	315,143	108,312	206,831	326,705	7.92
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	64,761	747,833	590,567	157,266	812,594	10.61
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	0	491,936	U/A	U/A	491,936	9.98
CHICAGO	318,575	1,468,310	1,174,648	293,662	1,786,885	16.01
CINCINNATI	98,016	2,264,011	871,338	1,392,673	2,362,027	31.01
COLORADO	15,438	924,727	U/A	U/A	940,165	11.83
COLORADO STATE	5,139	867,251	268,140	725,112	872,390	13.21
COLUMBIA	U/A	1,914,833	U/A	U/A	1,914,833	14.04
CONNECTICUT	117,709	1,669,239	U/A	U/A	1,786,948	24.96
CORNELL	140,301	1,868,704	U/A	U/A	2,009,005	16.03
DARTMOUTH	50,070	1,173,131	U/A	U/A	1,223,201	19.61
DELAWARE	369,220	959,263	U/A	U/A	1,328,483	20.16
DUKE	297,515	1,994,953	U/A	U/A	2,292,468	20.66
EMORY	53,082	1,157,225	U/A	U/A	1,210,307	12.44
FLORIDA	61,334	1,739,568	416,133	1,323,435	1,800,902	15.15
FLORIDA STATE	78,659	992,067	U/A	U/A	1,070,726	11.19
GEORGE WASHINGTON	49,000	821,193	477,765	105,743	870,193	14.06
GEORGETOWN	36,324	1,386,829	610,321	240,294	1,423,153	18.15
GEORGIA	65,066	1,022,125	U/A	U/A	1,087,191	11.56
GEORGIA TECH	0	593,629	350,660	242,969	593,629	13.94
GUELPH	8,719	465,545	U/A	U/A	474,265	18.08
HARVARD	3,147,974	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,147,974	13.38
HAWAII	5,235	382,950	U/A	U/A	388,185	8.23
HOUSTON	125,974	633,236	U/A	U/A	759,210	12.14
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	65,017	1,150,630	819,172	331,458	1,215,647	19.03
ILLINOIS, URBANA	255,185	961,805	U/A	U/A	1,216,990	10.55
INDIANA	140,796	1,451,681	U/A	U/A	1,592,477	15.22
IOWA	119,652	1,225,761	U/A	U/A	1,345,413	14.45
IOWA STATE	164,593	1,820,391	U/A	U/A	1,984,984	26.89

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 2
Expenditures for Electronic Resources

INSTITUTION	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Reference Tools	Electronic Serials - Full-text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
JOHNS HOPKINS	100,991	1,948,021	985,699	962,322	2,049,012	19.28
KANSAS	23,372	855,915	512,948	342,967	879,287	12.80
KENT STATE	13,001	860,226	U/A	U/A	873,227	25.76
KENTUCKY	90,143	1,463,384	U/A	U/A	1,553,527	19.73
LAVAL	30,547	1,335,698	U/A	U/A	1,366,245	32.35
LOUISIANA STATE	35,731	540,770	U/A	U/A	576,501	10.98
MCGILL	5,463	1,298,739	U/A	U/A	1,304,202	19.87
MCMASTER	18,774	567,872	U/A	U/A	586,646	13.77
MANITOBA	7,184	342,949	U/A	U/A	350,133	10.06
MARYLAND	493,879	1,788,078	1,256,805	61,420	2,281,957	32.56
MASSACHUSETTS	163,227	497,808	275,350	222,458	661,035	12.56
MIT	52,479	1,231,954	U/A	U/A	1,284,433	23.80
MIAMI	254,169	1,039,080	U/A	U/A	1,293,249	18.11
MICHIGAN	334,455	2,392,582	U/A	U/A	2,727,037	15.37
MICHIGAN STATE	196,081	851,838	581,011	270,827	1,047,919	14.87
MINNESOTA	81,152	1,105,020	U/A	U/A	1,186,172	11.98
MONTREAL	1,484	743,998	355,421	199,996	745,481	13.16
NEBRASKA	41,449	914,098	813,906	36,439	955,547	15.85
NEW MEXICO	41,777	617,656	U/A	U/A	659,433	10.46
NEW YORK	244,639	1,472,891	U/A	U/A	1,717,530	15.75
NORTH CAROLINA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	427,615	1,338,314	621,070	717,244	1,765,929	22.44
NORTHWESTERN	233,314	1,253,442	660,283	127,310	1,486,756	15.66
NOTRE DAME	77,625	900,138	U/A	U/A	977,763	11.39
OHIO	29,685	865,214	411,854	453,360	894,899	18.79
OHIO STATE	181,052	1,006,422	U/A	U/A	1,187,474	9.09
OKLAHOMA	40,526	951,345	U/A	U/A	991,871	13.15
OKLAHOMA STATE	68,260	838,695	U/A	U/A	906,955	20.01
OREGON	U/A	297,302	U/A	U/A	297,302	5.30
PENNSYLVANIA	38,484	1,708,862	U/A	U/A	1,747,346	15.74
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	232,538	2,570,831	991,081	1,579,750	2,803,369	20.80
PITTSBURGH	308,422	2,484,460	U/A	U/A	2,792,882	26.08
PRINCETON	122,146	1,621,469	U/A	U/A	1,743,615	15.63
PURDUE	15,119	577,666	475,901	101,765	592,785	10.41
QUEEN'S	U/A	516,923	U/A	U/A	516,923	12.44
RICE	182,551	1,063,660	665,506	398,154	1,246,211	17.02
ROCHESTER	75,879	683,913	U/A	U/A	759,792	17.08
RUTGERS	109,419	2,600,795	U/A	U/A	2,710,214	28.71
SASKATCHEWAN	124,173	545,358	U/A	U/A	669,532	15.73
SOUTH CAROLINA	U/A	603,496	U/A	U/A	603,496	9.23
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	38,580	1,094,474	U/A	U/A	1,133,054	11.43
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	93,422	834,437	633,139	201,298	927,859	14.12
STANFORD	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 2
Expenditures for Electronic Resources

INSTITUTION	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Reference Tools	Electronic Serials - Full-text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
SUNY-ALBANY	6,465	602,275	U/A	U/A	608,740	13.58
SUNY-BUFFALO	51,120	1,123,871	U/A	U/A	1,174,991	18.48
SUNY-STONY BROOK	34,893	464,518	U/A	U/A	499,411	8.86
SYRACUSE	122,745	620,629	U/A	U/A	743,374	16.13
TEMPLE	U/A	1,667,858	U/A	U/A	1,667,858	26.99
TENNESSEE	34,155	984,252	U/A	U/A	1,018,407	13.70
TEXAS	1,191,709	2,593,123	496,825	2,002,457	3,784,832	33.64
TEXAS A&M	52,482	1,714,176	1,050,411	663,765	1,766,658	19.35
TEXAS TECH	52	845,800	511,752	273,497	845,852	12.24
TORONTO	306,754	1,230,726	1,007,279	223,447	1,537,480	10.32
TULANE	207,082	1,456,651	U/A	U/A	1,663,733	30.68
UTAH	U/A	618,089	U/A	U/A	618,089	8.10
VANDERBILT	235,375	1,521,082	305,807	440,763	1,756,457	23.01
VIRGINIA	432,750	747,279	U/A	U/A	1,180,029	13.40
VIRGINIA TECH	8,063	598,664	U/A	U/A	606,727	10.81
WASHINGTON	197,620	1,589,006	760,133	828,873	1,786,626	19.65
WASHINGTON STATE	36,720	816,320	U/A	U/A	853,040	16.36
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	16,785	1,108,756	647,364	304,156	1,125,541	13.96
WATERLOO	0	607,767	U/A	U/A	607,767	16.14
WAYNE STATE	0	2,387,525	U/A	U/A	2,387,525	38.54
WESTERN ONTARIO	53,889	807,598	U/A	U/A	861,487	14.74
WISCONSIN	120,237	1,063,877	U/A	U/A	1,184,114	13.17
YALE	324,500	1,467,800	U/A	U/A	1,792,300	8.67
YORK	24,576	1,325,205	U/A	U/A	1,349,781	26.40
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	4,480	147,000	U/A	U/A	151,480	3.47
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	527	1,466,930	289,628	1,177,302	1,467,456	19.00
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	297	2,897	U/A	U/A	3,194	0.38
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	4,107	589,819	U/A	U/A	593,926	5.80
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	4,705	337,621	280,207	57,414	342,326	15.79
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	0	96,141	U/A	U/A	96,141	5.51
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	33,543	648,697	U/A	U/A	682,240	13.23
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	49,125	866,875	U/A	U/A	916,000	7.10
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	17,728	273,286	U/A	U/A	291,014	10.65

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 3
Expenditures for Electronic Resources (cont'd)

INSTITUTION	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(Survey Question #)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
ALABAMA	148,302	22,451	105,631	16,534
ARIZONA	13,823	107,049	626,246	313,358
ARIZONA STATE	231,661	U/A	1,108,694	178,362
AUBURN	197,796	49,579	382,967	217,069
BOSTON	250,600	U/A	363,193	29,061
BOSTON COLLEGE	115,430	U/A	334,167	6,000
BRIGHAM YOUNG	141,440	U/A	688,728	25,631
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0	555,987	636,313	196,724
BROWN	236,467	0	279,987	109,333
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	663,592	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	169,133	530,972	595,307	248,969
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	188,001	422,237	605,646	99,752
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	444,526	738,181	1,998,318	490,697
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	138,894	258,809	424,132	29,120
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	234,638	438,526	1,442,553	330,120
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	172,364	422,775	607,996	85,200
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	72,867	157,127	498,899	44,515
CHICAGO	241,718	250,000	393,215	91,771
CINCINNATI	191,240	538,414	691,330	110,343
COLORADO	292,472	U/A	405,731	152,681
COLORADO STATE	389,158	198,289	937,448	170,443
COLUMBIA	562,102	0	U/A	225,284
CONNECTICUT	212,473	U/A	429,384	40,443
CORNELL	405,921	U/A	1,457,282	78,139
DARTMOUTH	175,000	0	317,678	37,117
DELAWARE	163,297	0	315,754	228,842
DUKE	312,089	78,400	934,256	31,030
EMORY	405,931	U/A	496,861	34,093
FLORIDA	204,966	-2	693,146	19,032
FLORIDA STATE	132,376	250,328	209,187	192,262
GEORGE WASHINGTON	736,557	0	449,725	145,724
GEORGETOWN	209,423	243,560	577,017	68,147
GEORGIA	226,555	U/A	598,960	18,759
GEORGIA TECH	40,000	U/A	74,000	116,373
GUELPH	0	77,234	176,646	135,867
HARVARD	778,900	U/A	1,288,609	78,772
HAWAII	190,000	0	343,861	142,145
HOUSTON	182,262	U/A	770,241	45,469
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	216,615	U/A	481,942	115,970
ILLINOIS, URBANA	562,584	U/A	477,673	69,384
INDIANA	184,386	144,000	1,980,063	109,538
IOWA	773,880	0	1,450,994	192,206
IOWA STATE	137,355	0	322,958	123,618
JOHNS HOPKINS	231,371	890	914,494	180,063
KANSAS	221,364	0	339,344	340,978

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 3
Expenditures for Electronic Resources (cont'd)

INSTITUTION	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(Survey Question #)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
KENT STATE	61,912	538,941	167,477	9,482
KENTUCKY	183,655	U/A	1,503,169	180,970
LAVAL	72,060	434,150	59,524	97,734
LOUISIANA STATE	478,963	129,331	185,534	155,525
MCGILL	89,265	U/A	260,576	111,085
MCMASTER	31,581	0	127,336	79,091
MANITOBA	17,338	6,478	177,917	66,647
MARYLAND	178,746	633,630	384,171	48,015
MASSACHUSETTS	202,571	40,000	145,999	113,509
MIT	189,185	0	436,395	133,079
MIAMI	153,125	0	700,621	107,506
MICHIGAN	403,744	26,254	1,221,514	456,282
MICHIGAN STATE	224,961	U/A	739,175	221,969
MINNESOTA	228,940	411,303	824,802	403,410
MONTREAL	67,794	U/A	598,653	94,498
NEBRASKA	51,750	0	178,695	43,504
NEW MEXICO	195,168	16,456	325,975	18,175
NEW YORK	U/A	U/A	U/A	102,756
NORTH CAROLINA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	329,749	0	289,013	121,718
NORTHWESTERN	120,191	0	583,544	148,730
NOTRE DAME	150,000	45,000	217,429	106,628
OHIO	101,102	529,965	307,677	70,068
OHIO STATE	255,430	1,201,744	516,223	U/A
OKLAHOMA	148,638	U/A	180,988	103,003
OKLAHOMA STATE	155,871	U/A	453,745	63,216
OREGON	180,329	40,466	409,448	17,424
PENNSYLVANIA	576,375	U/A	1,917,413	92,052
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	91,295	U/A	1,062,053	221,139
PITTSBURGH	275,711	U/A	775,737	122,559
PRINCETON	U/A	U/A	1,289,342	43,750
PURDUE	105,651	U/A	495,445	244,825
QUEEN'S	7,234	0	374,097	83,988
RICE	123,994	U/A	217,947	53,475
ROCHESTER	155,435	U/A	383,421	106,901
RUTGERS	188,889	65,534	329,726	148,483
SASKATCHEWAN	30,656	170,273	224,729	78,295
SOUTH CAROLINA	217,812	0	550,679	118,075
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	521,251	1,667,097	1,096,087	87,891
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	275,594	U/A	478,199	18,964
STANFORD	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
SUNY-ALBANY	324,262	84,264	330,600	43,163
SUNY-BUFFALO	215,432	U/A	468,970	80,398
SUNY-STONY BROOK	137,785	20,000	284,281	32,851
SYRACUSE	218,926	U/A	224,449	77,000

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 3
Expenditures for Electronic Resources (cont'd)

INSTITUTION	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(Survey Question #)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
TEMPLE	409,497	U/A	154,668	13,234
TENNESSEE	197,016	0	779,618	306,972
TEXAS	132,785	136,812	1,122,801	162,673
TEXAS A&M	307,387	U/A	798,071	157,359
TEXAS TECH	260,848	23,300	283,922	107,922
TORONTO	337,694	U/A	986,145	54,754
TULANE	126,609	0	282,086	23,271
UTAH	204,381	444,931	1,219,598	50,389
VANDERBILT	155,212	0	711,446	195,720
VIRGINIA	487,127	612,814	870,300	184,436
VIRGINIA TECH	39,501	523,400	132,934	226,609
WASHINGTON	188,176	140,760	276,285	143,753
WASHINGTON STATE	200,883	80,232	300,866	128,260
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	214,659	0	649,013	84,389
WATERLOO	0	0	256,887	47,837
WAYNE STATE	73,134	0	720,493	70,169
WESTERN ONTARIO	62,293	0	336,903	0
WISCONSIN	240,324	483,543	1,896,121	158,793
YALE	533,893	0	1,120,921	88,941
YORK	85,372	U/A	233,570	18,786
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	273,270	0	305,987	0
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	N/A	N/A	2,018,366	U/A
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	75,046	0	47,824	119,788
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	956,606	0	13,437,515	U/A
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	69,331	3,000	362,553	1,082,222
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	603,127	0	881,214	164,292
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	U/A	U/A	638,613	796,639
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	546,259	N/A	U/A	U/A
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	41,048	N/A	287,775	9,000

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 4
Bibliographic Records, Inhouse Use, and Services

INSTITUTION	Bibliographic Records (6)	% of Records in OPAC (7)	Inhouse Material Use (8)	Service Points (9)	Service Hours (10)	Footnotes? (11)
ALABAMA	1,163,068	99	U/A	22	102	Yes
ARIZONA	2,825,137	99	1,056,448	23	168	No
ARIZONA STATE	2,352,038	99	1,004,184	22	102	No
AUBURN	1,895,975	99	1,028,586	10	96	Yes
BOSTON	1,566,244	98	647,413	27	108	Yes
BOSTON COLLEGE	1,525,846	100	U/A	14	110	No
BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,574,154	98	821,333	13	101	Yes
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,872,023	95	U/A	32	101	Yes
BROWN	1,793,596	97	424,708	15	101	No
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	1,422,000	40	90	Yes
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,006,656	100	676,816	13	95	Yes
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1,504,010	100	475,241	20	113	Yes
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,988,847	100	1,469,623	34	134	No
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,491,478	100	220,846	16	93	Yes
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,012,955	100	U/A	24	111	Yes
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,150,000	100	U/A	18	101	Yes
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,021,749	93	374,227	18	108	No
CHICAGO	4,125,955	99	353,266	30	111	Yes
CINCINNATI	1,889,643	99	382,588	31	110	Yes
COLORADO	2,100,000	90	U/A	25	104	No
COLORADO STATE	1,278,266	95	400,777	9	108	Yes
COLUMBIA	4,252,008	92	U/A	53	105	No
CONNECTICUT	1,766,935	97	U/A	22	114	Yes
CORNELL	3,983,377	86	U/A	47	115	No
DARTMOUTH	1,587,520	100	U/A	18	112	No
DELAWARE	1,448,823	100	457,217	18	100	Yes
DUKE	3,005,159	99	598,106	27	122	Yes
EMORY	2,520,743	95	415,979	18	139	Yes
FLORIDA	3,408,852	98	532,117	32	110	No
FLORIDA STATE	1,944,531	99	343,491	16	122	Yes
GEORGE WASHINGTON	1,005,148	100	576,770	25	113	Yes
GEORGETOWN	1,648,514	99	384,163	24	107	No
GEORGIA	2,530,866	96	1,699,999	36	101	Yes
GEORGIA TECH	590,109	100	217,942	13	95	No
GUELPH	1,166,951	100	745,728	14	106	Yes
HARVARD	9,010,920	95	U/A	U/A	U/A	Yes
HAWAII	1,903,332	99	647,010	15	87	Yes
HOUSTON	1,108,341	100	299,061	10	108	No
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,807,000	99	547,663	25	97	Yes
ILLINOIS, URBANA	4,100,000	98	U/A	43	107	No
INDIANA	3,680,155	99	917,004	74	115	Yes
IOWA	2,501,781	90	600,076	35	124	Yes
IOWA STATE	1,302,371	100	310,079	14	105	No
JOHNS HOPKINS	2,439,512	96	972,185	11	120	Yes
KANSAS	2,387,889	92	259,647	23	108	Yes

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 4
Bibliographic Records, Inhouse Use, and Services

INSTITUTION	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
KENT STATE	1,591,284	100	U/A	22	102	Yes
KENTUCKY	1,745,570	99	440,370	37	144	Yes
LAVAL	1,277,548	100	1,006,564	17	88	Yes
LOUISIANA STATE	1,401,329	99	108,830	17	113	No
MCGILL	1,813,137	92	1,702,841	34	78	Yes
MCMASTER	1,194,638	100	372,260	12	100	Yes
MANITOBA	1,245,024	99	745,689	34	83	Yes
MARYLAND	2,123,332	100	617,787	6	104	No
MASSACHUSETTS	U/A	98	U/A	21	105	No
MIT	922,582	90	412,088	18	115	No
MIAMI	1,556,466	95	719,407	16	117	Yes
MICHIGAN	4,591,575	99	1,505,647	59	168	Yes
MICHIGAN STATE	2,679,277	100	416,333	28	152	Yes
MINNESOTA	3,376,008	100	905,144	60	106	Yes
MONTREAL	1,632,261	95	1,442,020	57	88	Yes
NEBRASKA	1,852,608	99	453,440	21	96	Yes
NEW MEXICO	2,100,018	96	282,204	26	104	No
NEW YORK	1,866,802	99	586,825	10	119	No
NORTH CAROLINA	2,374,163	91	U/A	26	147	No
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	1,479,432	100	297,474	15	146	No
NORTHWESTERN	3,033,335	95	U/A	33	115	Yes
NOTRE DAME	1,837,620	90	81,367	15	126	No
OHIO	1,696,109	96	304,417	19	100	No
OHIO STATE	3,531,843	98	646,587	43	168	Yes
OKLAHOMA	1,894,390	97	671,844	22	103	Yes
OKLAHOMA STATE	1,270,487	100	301,510	22	118	No
OREGON	1,508,102	91	U/A	22	96	No
PENNSYLVANIA	2,879,696	94	2,351,857	38	116	No
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,203,424	100	1,197,022	61	168	Yes
PITTSBURGH	3,142,518	98	701,651	56	123	Yes
PRINCETON	3,383,430	91	U/A	37	110	No
PURDUE	1,175,147	100	1,275,768	24	116	Yes
QUEEN'S	1,614,936	99	525,258	15	95	Yes
RICE	1,574,599	100	U/A	12	143	Yes
ROCHESTER	1,720,480	99	360,661	21	117	No
RUTGERS	1,625,257	90	U/A	28	107	No
SASKATCHEWAN	1,415,839	99	652,768	11	89	Yes
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,535,320	100	U/A	21	111	Yes
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1,978,975	95	362,886	28	159	Yes
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	2,364,945	90	U/A	15	151	Yes
STANFORD	U/A	100	1,113,711	48	98	No
SUNY-ALBANY	1,171,958	100	216,666	13	109	No
SUNY-BUFFALO	2,180,000	98	U/A	24	159	Yes
SUNY-STONY BROOK	1,008,214	99	56,240	6	94	Yes
SYRACUSE	1,826,298	87	480,584	19	104	Yes

ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01
Table 4
Bibliographic Records, Inhouse Use, and Services

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
TEMPLE	1,137,412	87	813,906	30	99	Yes
TENNESSEE	1,456,466	100	833,300	23	138	Yes
TEXAS	4,740,471	98	1,427,443	36	103	Yes
TEXAS A&M	2,103,462	99	494,200	18	126	Yes
TEXAS TECH	1,418,033	92	148,610	25	114	Yes
TORONTO	4,565,552	100	2,587,944	99	100	Yes
TULANE	1,507,639	99	103,283	17	116	Yes
UTAH	5,072,625	99	258,736	17	115	Yes
VANDERBILT	1,812,869	100	786,112	28	116	Yes
VIRGINIA	3,346,924	98	384,765	36	149	Yes
VIRGINIA TECH	1,849,894	99	408,875	11	104	No
WASHINGTON	3,328,665	99	1,379,666	50	135	Yes
WASHINGTON STATE	1,721,297	92	465,545	23	96	Yes
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,570,943	100	258,188	24	120	Yes
WATERLOO	1,429,420	100	0	14	106	Yes
WAYNE STATE	1,813,249	100	782,418	21	142	Yes
WESTERN ONTARIO	U/A	99	725,723	11	108	Yes
WISCONSIN	4,509,249	91	1,253,159	57	131	Yes
YALE	5,030,608	78	U/A	44	111	Yes
YORK	1,458,669	100	1,093,811	22	93	Yes
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	2,227,152	38	1,293,296	106	68	No
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	792,888	98	U/A	3	40	Yes
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	530,527	95	668	2	40	Yes
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	12,436,903	100	1,348,805	38	65	No
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	896,116	97	17,079	2	40	No
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	2,200,000	100	125,674	4	43	Yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	908,562	100	325,265	5	48	No
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	5,068,771	91	2,805,89?	42	48	No
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	1,492,204	100	302,189	6	40	No

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2000-01

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
WAYNE STATE	0	2,387,525	U/A	U/A	2,387,525	38.54	1
TEXAS	1,191,709	2,593,123	496,825	2,002,457	3,784,832	33.64	2
MARYLAND	493,879	1,788,078	1,256,805	61,420	2,281,957	32.56	3
LAVAL	30,547	1,335,698	U/A	U/A	1,366,245	32.35	4
CINCINNATI	98,016	2,264,011	871,338	1,392,673	2,362,027	31.01	5
TULANE	207,082	1,456,651	U/A	U/A	1,663,733	30.68	6
RUTGERS	109,419	2,600,795	U/A	U/A	2,710,214	28.71	7
TEMPLE	U/A	1,667,858	U/A	U/A	1,667,858	26.99	8
IOWA STATE	164,593	1,820,391	U/A	U/A	1,984,984	26.89	9
YORK	24,576	1,325,205	U/A	U/A	1,349,781	26.40	10
PITTSBURGH	308,422	2,484,460	U/A	U/A	2,792,882	26.08	11
KENT STATE	13,001	860,226	U/A	U/A	873,227	25.76	12
CONNECTICUT	117,709	1,669,239	U/A	U/A	1,786,948	24.96	13
MIT	52,479	1,231,954	U/A	U/A	1,284,433	23.80	14
VANDERBILT	235,375	1,521,082	305,807	440,763	1,756,457	23.01	15
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	427,615	1,338,314	621,070	717,244	1,765,929	22.44	16
AUBURN	956	1,023,250	687,095	336,155	1,024,206	22.37	17
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	232,538	2,570,831	991,081	1,579,750	2,803,369	20.80	18
DUKE	297,515	1,994,953	U/A	U/A	2,292,468	20.66	19
ARIZONA	286,453	1,945,422	U/A	U/A	2,231,875	20.30	20
DELAWARE	369,220	959,263	U/A	U/A	1,328,483	20.16	21
OKLAHOMA STATE	68,260	838,695	U/A	U/A	906,955	20.01	22
MCGILL	5,463	1,298,739	U/A	U/A	1,304,202	19.87	23
KENTUCKY	90,143	1,463,384	U/A	U/A	1,553,527	19.73	24
WASHINGTON	197,620	1,589,006	760,133	828,873	1,786,626	19.65	25
DARTMOUTH	50,070	1,173,131	U/A	U/A	1,223,201	19.61	26
TEXAS A&M	52,482	1,714,176	1,050,411	663,765	1,766,658	19.35	27
JOHNS HOPKINS	100,991	1,948,021	985,699	962,322	2,049,012	19.28	28
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	65,017	1,150,630	819,172	331,458	1,215,647	19.03	29
OHIO	29,685	865,214	411,854	453,360	894,899	18.79	30
SUNY-BUFFALO	51,120	1,123,871	U/A	U/A	1,174,991	18.48	31
ARIZONA STATE	245,196	1,447,786	627,880	773,116	1,692,982	18.47	32
GEORGETOWN	36,324	1,386,829	610,321	240,294	1,423,153	18.15	33
MIAMI	254,169	1,039,080	U/A	U/A	1,293,249	18.11	34
GUELPH	8,719	465,545	U/A	U/A	474,265	18.08	35
ROCHESTER	75,879	683,913	U/A	U/A	759,792	17.08	36
RICE	182,551	1,063,660	665,506	398,154	1,246,211	17.02	37
WASHINGTON STATE	36,720	816,320	U/A	U/A	853,040	16.36	38
WATERLOO	0	607,767	U/A	U/A	607,767	16.14	39

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2000-01

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
SYRACUSE	122,745	620,629	U/A	U/A	743,374	16.13	40
CORNELL	140,301	1,868,704	U/A	U/A	2,009,005	16.03	41
CHICAGO	318,575	1,468,310	1,174,648	293,662	1,786,885	16.01	42
NEBRASKA	41,449	914,098	813,906	36,439	955,547	15.85	43
NEW YORK	244,639	1,472,891	U/A	U/A	1,717,530	15.75	44
PENNSYLVANIA	38,484	1,708,862	U/A	U/A	1,747,346	15.74	45
SASKATCHEWAN	124,173	545,358	U/A	U/A	669,532	15.73	46
NORTHWESTERN	233,314	1,253,442	660,283	127,310	1,486,756	15.66	47
PRINCETON	122,146	1,621,469	U/A	U/A	1,743,615	15.63	48
BOSTON COLLEGE	281,856	761,045	U/A	U/A	1,042,901	15.43	49
MICHIGAN	334,455	2,392,582	U/A	U/A	2,727,037	15.37	50
INDIANA	140,796	1,451,681	U/A	U/A	1,592,477	15.22	51
FLORIDA	61,334	1,739,568	416,133	1,323,435	1,800,902	15.15	52
MICHIGAN STATE	196,081	851,838	581,011	270,827	1,047,919	14.87	53
WESTERN ONTARIO	53,889	807,598	U/A	U/A	861,487	14.74	54
BROWN	189,402	710,317	396,128	314,189	899,719	14.49	55
IOWA	119,652	1,225,761	U/A	U/A	1,345,413	14.45	56
BOSTON	65,767	750,242	U/A	U/A	816,009	14.41	57
BRITISH COLUMBIA	46,907	1,131,675	U/A	U/A	1,178,581	14.39	58
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	93,422	834,437	633,139	201,298	927,859	14.12	59
GEORGE WASHINGTON	49,000	821,193	477,765	105,743	870,193	14.06	60
COLUMBIA	U/A	1,914,833	U/A	U/A	1,914,833	14.04	61
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	16,785	1,108,756	647,364	304,156	1,125,541	13.96	62
GEORGIA TECH	0	593,629	350,660	242,969	593,629	13.94	63
MCMASTER	18,774	567,872	U/A	U/A	586,646	13.77	64
TENNESSEE	34,155	984,252	U/A	U/A	1,018,407	13.70	65
SUNY-ALBANY	6,465	602,275	U/A	U/A	608,740	13.58	66
VIRGINIA	432,750	747,279	U/A	U/A	1,180,029	13.40	67
HARVARD	3,147,974	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,147,974	13.38	68
COLORADO STATE	5,139	867,251	268,140	725,112	872,390	13.21	69
WISCONSIN	120,237	1,063,877	U/A	U/A	1,184,114	13.17	70
MONTREAL	1,484	743,998	355,421	199,996	745,481	13.16	71
OKLAHOMA	40,526	951,345	U/A	U/A	991,871	13.15	72
KANSAS	23,372	855,915	512,948	342,967	879,287	12.80	73
MASSACHUSETTS	163,227	497,808	275,350	222,458	661,035	12.56	74
QUEEN'S	U/A	516,923	U/A	U/A	516,923	12.44	75
EMORY	53,082	1,157,225	U/A	U/A	1,210,307	12.44	76
BRIGHAM YOUNG	7,000	700,356	U/A	U/A	707,356	12.24	77
TEXAS TECH	52	845,800	511,752	273,497	845,852	12.24	78

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2000-01

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
HOUSTON	125,974	633,236	U/A	U/A	759,210	12.14	79
MINNESOTA	81,152	1,105,020	U/A	U/A	1,186,172	11.98	80
COLORADO	15,438	924,727	U/A	U/A	940,165	11.83	81
GEORGIA	65,066	1,022,125	U/A	U/A	1,087,191	11.56	82
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	38,580	1,094,474	U/A	U/A	1,133,054	11.43	83
NOTRE DAME	77,625	900,138	U/A	U/A	977,763	11.39	84
FLORIDA STATE	78,659	992,067	U/A	U/A	1,070,726	11.19	85
LOUISIANA STATE	35,731	540,770	U/A	U/A	576,501	10.98	86
ALABAMA	56,993	467,579	175,435	233,435	524,572	10.89	87
VIRGINIA TECH	8,063	598,664	U/A	U/A	606,727	10.81	88
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	64,761	747,833	590,567	157,266	812,594	10.61	89
ILLINOIS, URBANA	255,185	961,805	U/A	U/A	1,216,990	10.55	90
NEW MEXICO	41,777	617,656	U/A	U/A	659,433	10.46	91
PURDUE	15,119	577,666	475,901	101,765	592,785	10.41	92
TORONTO	306,754	1,230,726	1,007,279	223,447	1,537,480	10.32	93
MANITOBA	7,184	342,949	U/A	U/A	350,133	10.06	94
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	0	491,936	U/A	U/A	491,936	9.98	95
SOUTH CAROLINA	U/A	603,496	U/A	U/A	603,496	9.23	96
OHIO STATE	181,052	1,006,422	U/A	U/A	1,187,474	9.09	97
SUNY-STONY BROOK	34,893	464,518	U/A	U/A	499,411	8.86	98
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	30,136	520,313	U/A	U/A	550,449	8.78	99
YALE	324,500	1,467,800	U/A	U/A	1,792,300	8.67	100
HAWAII	5,235	382,950	U/A	U/A	388,185	8.23	101
UTAH	U/A	618,089	U/A	U/A	618,089	8.10	102
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	11,562	315,143	108,312	206,831	326,705	7.92	103
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	86,112	749,881	544,902	204,979	835,993	7.30	104
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	48,624	555,142	22,280	532,862	603,766	7.18	105
OREGON	U/A	297,302	U/A	U/A	297,302	5.30	106
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
NORTH CAROLINA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
STANFORD	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2000-01

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
TEXAS	1,191,709	2,593,123	496,825	2,002,457	3,784,832	33.64	2
HARVARD	3,147,974	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,147,974	13.38	68
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	232,538	2,570,831	991,081	1,579,750	2,803,369	20.80	18
PITTSBURGH	308,422	2,484,460	U/A	U/A	2,792,882	26.08	11
MICHIGAN	334,455	2,392,582	U/A	U/A	2,727,037	15.37	50
RUTGERS	109,419	2,600,795	U/A	U/A	2,710,214	28.71	7
WAYNE STATE	0	2,387,525	U/A	U/A	2,387,525	38.54	1
CINCINNATI	98,016	2,264,011	871,338	1,392,673	2,362,027	31.01	5
DUKE	297,515	1,994,953	U/A	U/A	2,292,468	20.66	19
MARYLAND	493,879	1,788,078	1,256,805	61,420	2,281,957	32.56	3
ARIZONA	286,453	1,945,422	U/A	U/A	2,231,875	20.30	20
JOHNS HOPKINS	100,991	1,948,021	985,699	962,322	2,049,012	19.28	28
CORNELL	140,301	1,868,704	U/A	U/A	2,009,005	16.03	41
IOWA STATE	164,593	1,820,391	U/A	U/A	1,984,984	26.89	9
COLUMBIA	U/A	1,914,833	U/A	U/A	1,914,833	14.04	61
FLORIDA	61,334	1,739,568	416,133	1,323,435	1,800,902	15.15	52
YALE	324,500	1,467,800	U/A	U/A	1,792,300	8.67	100
CONNECTICUT	117,709	1,669,239	U/A	U/A	1,786,948	24.96	13
CHICAGO	318,575	1,468,310	1,174,648	293,662	1,786,885	16.01	42
WASHINGTON	197,620	1,589,006	760,133	828,873	1,786,626	19.65	25
TEXAS A&M	52,482	1,714,176	1,050,411	663,765	1,766,658	19.35	27
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	427,615	1,338,314	621,070	717,244	1,765,929	22.44	16
VANDERBILT	235,375	1,521,082	305,807	440,763	1,756,457	23.01	15
PENNSYLVANIA	38,484	1,708,862	U/A	U/A	1,747,346	15.74	45
PRINCETON	122,146	1,621,469	U/A	U/A	1,743,615	15.63	48
NEW YORK	244,639	1,472,891	U/A	U/A	1,717,530	15.75	44
ARIZONA STATE	245,196	1,447,786	627,880	773,116	1,692,982	18.47	32
TEMPLE	U/A	1,667,858	U/A	U/A	1,667,858	26.99	8
TULANE	207,082	1,456,651	U/A	U/A	1,663,733	30.68	6
INDIANA	140,796	1,451,681	U/A	U/A	1,592,477	15.22	51
KENTUCKY	90,143	1,463,384	U/A	U/A	1,553,527	19.73	24
TORONTO	306,754	1,230,726	1,007,279	223,447	1,537,480	10.32	93
NORTHWESTERN	233,314	1,253,442	660,283	127,310	1,486,756	15.66	47
GEORGETOWN	36,324	1,386,829	610,321	240,294	1,423,153	18.15	33
LAVAL	30,547	1,335,698	U/A	U/A	1,366,245	32.35	4
YORK	24,576	1,325,205	U/A	U/A	1,349,781	26.40	10
IOWA	119,652	1,225,761	U/A	U/A	1,345,413	14.45	56
DELAWARE	369,220	959,263	U/A	U/A	1,328,483	20.16	21
MCGILL	5,463	1,298,739	U/A	U/A	1,304,202	19.87	23

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2000-01

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase) (1)	Electronic Serials (2)	Electronic indexes and reference tools (2a)	Electronic full text periodicals (2b)	Total Electronic Materials (1+2)	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
INSTITUTION							
MIAMI	254,169	1,039,080	U/A	U/A	1,293,249	18.11	34
MIT	52,479	1,231,954	U/A	U/A	1,284,433	23.80	14
RICE	182,551	1,063,660	665,506	398,154	1,246,211	17.02	37
DARTMOUTH	50,070	1,173,131	U/A	U/A	1,223,201	19.61	26
ILLINOIS, URBANA	255,185	961,805	U/A	U/A	1,216,990	10.55	90
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	65,017	1,150,630	819,172	331,458	1,215,647	19.03	29
EMORY	53,082	1,157,225	U/A	U/A	1,210,307	12.44	76
OHIO STATE	181,052	1,006,422	U/A	U/A	1,187,474	9.09	97
MINNESOTA	81,152	1,105,020	U/A	U/A	1,186,172	11.98	80
WISCONSIN	120,237	1,063,877	U/A	U/A	1,184,114	13.17	70
VIRGINIA	432,750	747,279	U/A	U/A	1,180,029	13.40	67
BRITISH COLUMBIA	46,907	1,131,675	U/A	U/A	1,178,581	14.39	58
SUNY-BUFFALO	51,120	1,123,871	U/A	U/A	1,174,991	18.48	31
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	38,580	1,094,474	U/A	U/A	1,133,054	11.43	83
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	16,785	1,108,756	647,364	304,156	1,125,541	13.96	62
GEORGIA	65,066	1,022,125	U/A	U/A	1,087,191	11.56	82
FLORIDA STATE	78,659	992,067	U/A	U/A	1,070,726	11.19	85
MICHIGAN STATE	196,081	851,838	581,011	270,827	1,047,919	14.87	53
BOSTON COLLEGE	281,856	761,045	U/A	U/A	1,042,901	15.43	49
AUBURN	956	1,023,250	687,095	336,155	1,024,206	22.37	17
TENNESSEE	34,155	984,252	U/A	U/A	1,018,407	13.70	65
OKLAHOMA	40,526	951,345	U/A	U/A	991,871	13.15	72
NOTRE DAME	77,625	900,138	U/A	U/A	977,763	11.39	84
NEBRASKA	41,449	914,098	813,906	36,439	955,547	15.85	43
COLORADO	15,438	924,727	U/A	U/A	940,165	11.83	81
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	93,422	834,437	633,139	201,298	927,859	14.12	59
OKLAHOMA STATE	68,260	838,695	U/A	U/A	906,955	20.01	22
BROWN	189,402	710,317	396,128	314,189	899,719	14.49	55
OHIO	29,685	865,214	411,854	453,360	894,899	18.79	30
KANSAS	23,372	855,915	512,948	342,967	879,287	12.80	73
KENT STATE	13,001	860,226	U/A	U/A	873,227	25.76	12
COLORADO STATE	5,139	867,251	268,140	725,112	872,390	13.21	69
GEORGE WASHINGTON	49,000	821,193	477,765	105,743	870,193	14.06	60
WESTERN ONTARIO	53,889	807,598	U/A	U/A	861,487	14.74	54
WASHINGTON STATE	36,720	816,320	U/A	U/A	853,040	16.36	38
TEXAS TECH	52	845,800	511,752	273,497	845,852	12.24	78
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	86,112	749,881	544,902	204,979	835,993	7.30	104
BOSTON	65,767	750,242	U/A	U/A	816,009	14.41	57
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	64,761	747,833	590,567	157,266	812,594	10.61	89

RANK ORDER TABLE 2

EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2000-01

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
ROCHESTER	75,879	683,913	U/A	U/A	759,792	17.08	36
HOUSTON	125,974	633,236	U/A	U/A	759,210	12.14	79
MONTREAL	1,484	743,998	355,421	199,996	745,481	13.16	71
SYRACUSE	122,745	620,629	U/A	U/A	743,374	16.13	40
BRIGHAM YOUNG	7,000	700,356	U/A	U/A	707,356	12.24	77
SASKATCHEWAN	124,173	545,358	U/A	U/A	669,532	15.73	46
MASSACHUSETTS	163,227	497,808	275,350	222,458	661,035	12.56	74
NEW MEXICO	41,777	617,656	U/A	U/A	659,433	10.46	91
UTAH	U/A	618,089	U/A	U/A	618,089	8.10	102
SUNY-ALBANY	6,465	602,275	U/A	U/A	608,740	13.58	66
WATERLOO	0	607,767	U/A	U/A	607,767	16.14	39
VIRGINIA TECH	8,063	598,664	U/A	U/A	606,727	10.81	88
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	48,624	555,142	22,280	532,862	603,766	7.18	105
SOUTH CAROLINA	U/A	603,496	U/A	U/A	603,496	9.23	96
GEORGIA TECH	0	593,629	350,660	242,969	593,629	13.94	63
PURDUE	15,119	577,666	475,901	101,765	592,785	10.41	92
MCMASTER	18,774	567,872	U/A	U/A	586,646	13.77	64
LOUISIANA STATE	35,731	540,770	U/A	U/A	576,501	10.98	86
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	30,136	520,313	U/A	U/A	550,449	8.78	99
ALABAMA	56,993	467,579	175,435	233,435	524,572	10.89	87
QUEEN'S	U/A	516,923	U/A	U/A	516,923	12.44	75
SUNY-STONY BROOK	34,893	464,518	U/A	U/A	499,411	8.86	98
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	0	491,936	U/A	U/A	491,936	9.98	95
GUELPH	8,719	465,545	U/A	U/A	474,265	18.08	35
HAWAII	5,235	382,950	U/A	U/A	388,185	8.23	101
MANITOBA	7,184	342,949	U/A	U/A	350,133	10.06	94
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	11,562	315,143	108,312	206,831	326,705	7.92	103
OREGON	U/A	297,302	U/A	U/A	297,302	5.30	106
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
NORTH CAROLINA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
STANFORD	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2000-01

Please do not leave any blank lines. If an exact figure is unavailable, use "-1" (that is, "U/A"). If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use "0." For non-university libraries, if a question is not applicable in your library, use "-2" (that is, "N/A"). (Academic libraries should not use -2.)

Definitions of the statistical categories used in this questionnaire can be found in *Library Statistics, ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995.* (Bethesda, MD: NISO Press, 1997.) Also, see: <http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/pdf/free/152592/z39-7.pdf> However, *ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995* does not address issues related to electronic resources. ARL has gradually modified the interpretation of the standard definitions to accommodate electronic resources based on conventions described in the ***ARL Statistics* Q&A** at <http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/arlstatqa.html>. These conventions have been established through discussions within the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee and with the ARL Survey Coordinators who fill in these surveys on an annual basis.

Reporting Institution _____ Date Returned to ARL _____

Report Prepared by (name) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

Contact person (if different) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

I. EXPENDITURES

Reported in Canadian dollars? **Yes** _____ **No** _____

1-2. Computer Files, Electronic Serials and Search Services.

Questions 1 and 2 are intended to gather as complete a picture as possible of expenditures for electronic resources and services. Please use the Comments section to indicate any such expenditures you believe not to be covered by these questions. For each question, use the following general inclusion and exclusion guidelines:

Include expenditures for: electronic indexes and reference tools, electronic full-text periodical collections and electronic journal back-files and online searches of remote databases -- whether accessed remotely or installed locally from CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, etc. Also include expenditures for materials purchased jointly with other institutions if such expenditures can be separated from other charges for joint services, fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for computer files and search services can be separately counted, and equipment costs when they are inseparably bundled into the price of the information product.

Exclude expenditures for: bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia that are unrelated to end-user database access, which should be reported in question 3, and library system software and software used only by the library staff, which should be reported in question 4.

1. Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase) **$** _____

Report expenditures that are not current serials (i.e. are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature) for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include periodical backfiles, literature collections, one-time costs for JSTOR membership, etc.

Report expenditures from any of these categories from the 2000-01 ARL Statistics Questionnaire: Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2. Electronic Serials (on-going/leases/subscriptions) $ _____

Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial publications whose primary format is electronic and for online searches of remote databases such as OCLC FirstSearch, DIALOG, Lexis-Nexis, etc. Examples include paid subscriptions for electronic journals and indexes/abstracts available via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, and annual access fees for resources purchased on a "one-time" basis, such as literature collections, JSTOR membership, etc.

Include expenditures that were reported as part of Current Serials on line 17 of the 2000-01 ARL Statistics Questionnaire, or which were reported as part of Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2a. Electronic indexes and reference tools (Optional) $ _____

Include subscription expenditures for purchase of or access to reference tools such as encyclopedias, almanacs, indexes and abstracts; exclude expenditures for indexes and abstracts which include substantial access to ASCII text or full images of serial content, which should be reported in question 2b.

2b. Electronic full text periodicals (Optional) $ _____

Include: subscription expenditures for access to electronic versions of scholarly journals unless inseparably bundled with print subscription costs; expenditures for e-journal "aggregation" services; expenditures for indexes and abstracts that include substantial access to the ASCII text or full images of serial content.

NOTE: When supplying optional data, figures for 2a and 2b should equal the figure reported in 2.

3. Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia

Because it is increasingly common for ARL Libraries to enter into consortial arrangements to purchase access to electronic resources, both "Library" and "External" expenditure blanks and instructions are provided. Please use the Comments section to describe expenditures that you believe are not covered by the question, or situations that do not seem to fit the instructions.

3a. Library Expenditures $ _____

Report expenditures paid by the Library for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, such as OCLC and RLG, unless for user database access and subscriptions, which should be reported in Questions 1 or 2.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2000-01 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

3b. External Expenditures $ _____

If your library receives access to computer files, electronic serials or search services through one or more centrally-funded system or consortial arrangements for which it does not pay fully and/or directly (for example, funding is provided by the state on behalf of all members), enter the amount paid by external bodies on its behalf. If the specific dollar amount is not known, but the total student FTE for the consortium and amount spent for the academic members are known, divide the overall amount spent by your institution's share of the total student FTE.

4. Computer Hardware and Software $ _____

Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer, and whether for staff or public use. Include expenditures for: maintenance; equipment used to run information service products when those expenditures can be separated from the price of the product; telecommunications infrastructure costs, such as wiring, hubs, routers, etc.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2000-01 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

5. Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan $ _____

Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services (both borrowing and lending). Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted.

Include only expenditures that are part of Miscellaneous Materials Expenditures on line 19 or Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2000-01 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

II. ELECTRONIC ACCESS

The library's **online catalog** is defined for the purposes of this survey to include all online, publicly-accessible catalog databases for main and branch libraries, and any other databases that catalog library holdings (e.g. documents, manuscripts) that may have been mounted as integral components of the library information system (i.e., choices on the menu viewed by users).

6. Number of records of locally owned materials in local online catalog _____

Report the number of bibliographic records in your local online catalog representing materials owned by your campus, including branch libraries on campus. Include both "shelflisted" records and documents or other item records that have been integrated in the OPAC. Exclude order and acquisitions records; include preliminary, partial or in-process records if the items represented could be made available to a user. In general, it is assumed that one record represents one title. *Include records for materials in a storage building off- or on-campus if those materials were originally, and continue to be, owned entirely by your campus.* Exclude records for non-local materials to which you have access through resource-sharing agreements, such as materials at the Center for Research Libraries or in a multi-campus facility. If you have loaded records for individual articles from periodical indexes, such as the Wilson indexes or MEDLINE, exclude those records from the count.

7. Percentage of cataloged library holdings represented by OPAC records _____%

Referring to the figure you gave in Question 6, indicate approximately what percentage the OPAC figure is of the total number of existing cataloged titles in the library. Do not consider manuscripts or special collections that never received cataloging. The intent is to indicate the degree to which the library has "converted" its manual catalogs, and thus the degree to which information about the library holdings is potentially accessible to other libraries and remote users. You may report a rough or rounded-off estimate, e.g. "85%."

III. IN-HOUSE USE

8. Number of in-house uses of materials _____

Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes _____ No

Answer with the total number for the fiscal year 2000-01. Sampling may be used to extrapolate to a full year from a typical week or month. Report the number of in-house uses of hard-copy materials. "In-house use" is defined as the use of items from the library's collection in the library building, without being formally charged to a patron. Include uses that occur in conjunction with photocopying and open reserve collections. Include the use of reference books, periodicals, book stock, and all other library materials (print, microform or other) that are used WITHIN the library. Exclude uses of electronic reference sources.

IV. SERVICES HOURS AND STAFFED SERVICES POINTS

9. Number of staffed library service points _____

Count the number of staffed public service points in the main library and in all branch libraries reported in this inventory, including reference desks, information desks, circulation, current periodicals, reserve rooms, reprographic services (if staffed as a public facility), etc. Report the number of designated locations, not the number of staff.

10. Number of weekly public service hours _____

Report an unduplicated count of the total public service hours per typical full-service week (i.e., no holidays or other special accommodations) across both main library and branches using the following method (corresponds to IPEDS): If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. **Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms.** The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

V. COMMENTS AND/OR FOOTNOTES

Please indicate the number of the question to which you are adding notes or explanations.
Use an additional sheet.

A copy of your library's footnotes as they appeared in the published *ARL Supplementary Statistics 1999-2000* appears on your library's survey form on the World Wide Web at <http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>. Please make revisions, additions, and deletions as appropriate. If any footnotes published last year are unchanged, please leave them unchanged to indicate that they are still valid.

Submit the completed questionnaire on the web
<http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>
by **November 21, 2001.**

Please contact Mark Young at (202) 296-2296 or stats-ra@arl.org for assistance.

FOOTNOTES TO THE ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2000-01

Footnotes may also include errata and corrections to data from prior years not previously reported. Numbers in parentheses refer to columns in the Data Tables and to Questionnaire numbers.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
ALABAMA	2	Law Library and Health Sciences Library cannot disaggregate their total into categories for (2a) and (2b). Total of (2a) and (2b) for Law and Health Sciences Libraries is $58,674.
	2a	Excludes Law Library and Health Sciences Library. Main Library total is $175,435.
	2b	Excludes Law Library and Health Sciences Library. Main Library total is $233,435.
AUBURN		All figures are as of September 30, 2001.
BOSTON		Includes Mugar Memorial Library, Special Collections, the Theology library, the Law library, and the Medical library.
BRIGHAM YOUNG		All figures are for the calendar year ending December 31, 2000.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $71,260; (2) $1,719,229; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $0; (3b) $844,650; (4) $966,680; (5) $298,861.
	3b	Includes CNSLP project.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1	Significant variance from 1999-2000 figures due to one time purchase of materials in 2000-01.
	2, 2b	Increase due to an increased number of electronic serials and full text periodicals purchased during the 2000-01 year.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2	1999-2000 figure revised to 71,650.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2b	Includes electronic journals only.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	1, 2	Current accounting system does not allow electronic materials expenditures to be disaggregated.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
	8	Excludes in-house uses, which are not counted.
CANADA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $800; (2) $2,228,545; (2a) $440,000; (2b) $1,788,545; (3a) N/A; (3b) N/A; (4) $3,066,282; (5) U/A.
	4	Includes expenditures for professional and special services for software development.
CHICAGO	3a	Includes standard ongoing operating costs only.
	3b	Figure is estimated.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES	3a	1999-2000 figure mistakenly included the entire amount of other operating expenditures (26) in the *ARL Statistics 1999-2000*. 1999-2000 figure revised to $61,079.
	4	1999-2000 figure included the purchase price of a scanner, hence the apparent large decrease in the current figure.
CINCINNATI	2, 2a, 2b	Significant increases are due to a shift in pricing models from serial vendors. Originally, electronic resources were practically free when libraries purchased paper. Now, libraries pay for the electronic and receive the paper for little, driving up electronic resources expenditures.
	3a	Network and consortia monies were underspent in 1999-2000. This figure represents a normal spending pattern.
	3b	Though this is a larger percentage increase, this figure is consistent with increases over the past several years.
	4	This figure fluctuates according to the need for a particular year.
	5	This number is reduced because more libraries are using OCLC's IFM (Interlibrary Loan Management System), which offsets expenses with revenues.
	8	The decrease in this figure is due, in part, to the fact that the Engineering Library facilities were offline during a major renovation project. Library materials were still in use, but accurately tracking in-house use was difficult.
COLORADO STATE	2, 2a	1999-2000 figure included spending on backfile.
	3a	Includes increased spending on flood-related projects.
	3b	Reflects consortial spending decrease related to earnings on investments. The expended amount for the consortia is $1,643,881. The amount of $198,289 is not calculated by FTE since consortium is of multi-type libraries. Instead, it is based on CSUL's percent share of the assessment for core services.
	5	Flood-related projects reflected in increase.
CONNECTICUT	4	Equipment and software for 1999-2000 included one-time Y2K funds for upgrades and new ILS.
DELAWARE	1	Figure includes the purchase of several large periodical backfiles.
	3a	CRL not included in total.
	6	Excludes 776,130 authority records.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
DUKE	1	Excludes Law and Business libraries.
	5	Figure for Medical Center Library is not available.
	8	Figure from Medical Center library is based on sampling.
EMORY		Includes Theology, Law, Medical and Oxford College libraries where information was available.
	1-2	The 1999-2000 responses to these items were reversed. Correct figures are: (1) $338,158; (2) $935,879.
	6	Figure for 1999-2000 was based on a title count rather than a volume count.
FLORDIA STATE	1	Includes expenditures for e-books.
	3b	Figure for law library unavailable.
	6	Includes bibliographic records for libraries at the Florence, London, and Panama City Study Centers. Does not include bibliographic records for Ringling Museum of Art Library.
	8	Figure based on estimates.
GEORGE WASHINGTON		Includes Main, Law and Medical Libraries except where indicated.
	1	Excludes Main and Law libraries. For Main, expenditure was for Declassified Documents Reference Service.
	2	Includes: Main ($583,508); Law ($145,982); and Medical ($91,703).
	2a, 2b	Excludes Law and Medical libraries. Totals for Main library are: (2a) $477,765; (2b) $105,743.
	3a	Main: Includes payments to CAPCON of $185,951 and WRLC (Washington Research Library Consortium)($494,135), which is GW's share of the WRLC operating expenses. Please note that these expenditures, as in 1999-2000, were reported as miscellaneous expenditures (19) in the ARL Statistics. Also includes Law ($31,000) and Medical ($8,310).
	3b	Law and Medical libraries report 0. For Main, all fees are paid directly and reported in (2).
	4	Includes Main ($223,777); Law ($158,448); and Medical ($67,500).
	5	Includes Main ($133,498); Law ($11,226) and Medical ($1,000).
	6	Includes Main (854,506); Law (120,134); and Medical (30,508).
	8	Excludes Law library. Includes Medical (87,572) and Main (489,198). With this survey, Media in-house use of materials is no longer reported because they are charged to the patron. Figures for Main are down due to more online full text used of periodicals. Figures for Medical not based on sampling; figures for Main are split between sampling and not sampling.
	9	Includes Main (18); Law (4); and Medical (3).
GEORGIA	10	Law library reported 115 hours/week.
GUELPH		All figures are as of April 30, 2001.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $13,246; (2) $707,252; (2a) U/A;

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
		(2b) U/A; (3a) $0; (3b) $117,333; (4) $268,359; (5) $206,408.
	3b	Includes government funding under the Canadian National Site Licensing Project.
	6	Number of bibliographic records in catalogue determined as of November 16, 2001.
	9	Increase in number of staffed service points due to inclusion of the Library's Learning Commons.
HARVARD	2	Inconsistent reporting of this figure remains an issue.
	3a	Includes some internal systems.
	4, 5	These data are likely incomplete.
HAWAII	2	Increase in purchase of e-resources due to the need to provide alternatives when building closed for 3 months for renovation and construction.
	4	2nd year of a specially funded 2 year purchase of library management system hardware and software.
	5	ILL & document delivery expenditures increased to accommodate users during 3-month closure of the main library building.
	8	In-house materials use decreased due to 3-month closure of building.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1	Decrease due to fewer major one-time purchases made in 2000-01.
	2, 2a	As with most libraries, increases in these figures are due to the need to purchase more electronic serials each year.
	2b	Because of the vagaries of accounts payable, several major 2000-01 invoices for full-text journals weren't paid until 2001-02.
	4	Decrease due to large drop in number of computers purchased.
	5	Increase due to higher CCC payments and a switch from USPS to UPS.
	8	Access to more electronic resources has reduced in-house use of print resources.
INDIANA	1	System is not yet able to extract reliable data for this count.
	3a	Retroconversion project completed with a balance remaining in deposit account. Also generated credits during retroconversion. Both resulted in greatly reduced expenditures.
	4	Includes life cycle replacement for public workstations.
	8	Does not include reports from all locations.
IOWA	3a	Increase expenditure due to additional expense for retrospective conversion project.
	5	Increase in document delivery provider expenditures.
	7	Increase due to Retrospective conversion process.
	8	Decrease due to national trend for more electronic and web available materials use.
	10	Increase in number of weekly service hours due to more money specifically allocated for more public service hours.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
JOHNS HOPKINS		Data from Welch Medical Library includes the Lilienfeld and Harrison Libraries.
KANSAS		Includes Main, Law, and Medical libraries.
KENT STATE		Includes branch campuses at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas.
KENTUCKY	3a	Increase from 1999-2000 due to additional expenditures for bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia.
	4	Includes $562,159 in one-time funding.
LAVAL	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $46,406; (2) $2,029,179; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $109,473; (3b) $659,556; (4) $90,428; (5) $148,476.
	2	Total cannot be disaggregated because amount spent on electronic indexes and reference tools (2a) is unavailable. $1,698,156 was spent on electronic full-text periodicals (2b).
	10	September through April: 88 hours per week; May through August: 63 hours per week.
McGILL		All figures are as of May 31, 2001.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $8,300; (2) $1,973,031; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $135,611; (3b) U/A; (4) $395,865; (5) $168,759.
	6	New Aleph system in use since May 2000. Count of converted records is subject to further refinement.
McMASTER	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $28,521; (2) $862,706; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $47,978; (3b) $0; (4) $193,448; (5) $120,154.
	1	100% increase from 1999-2000 due to purchase of 2,000 electronic books from netLibrary.
	2	60% increase from 1999-2000 due to increase in consortial purchases.
	3b	1999-2000 figure revised to 0.
MANITOBA	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $10,914; (2) $521,004; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $26,340; (3b) $9,842; (4) $270,290; (5) $101,249.
MIAMI		All figures are as of May 31, 2001.
		Includes the Otto G. Richter Library (main library) and its branches (Architecture, Business, Math, and Music) and the Law, Marine, and Medical libraries.
	2, 2a, 2b	The Medical and Marine Libraries are unable to disaggregate figures for (2a) and (2b) from the total figure listed in (2).
	5	Fees paid to bibliographic utilities, consortia and networks and for photocopies for document delivery and interlibrary loan services for Richter Library are reported for the first time for 2000-01.
	6	This figure includes 67,826 Early English Books Online collection records and 14,329 records for consortial NetLibrary collection.

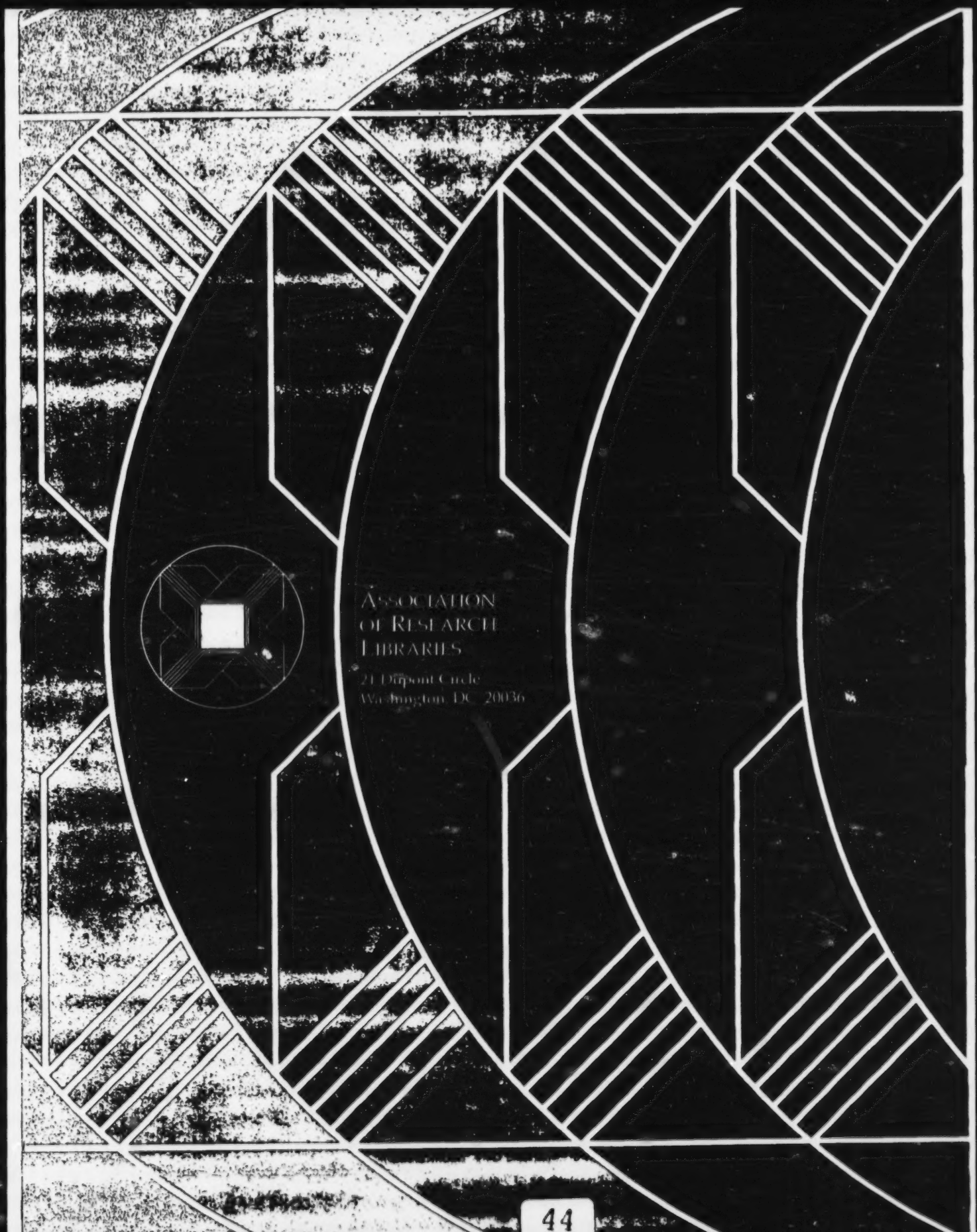
Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
	8	The Law library in-house use sample was incorrectly reported in 1999-2000; corrected figure is 338,640. This correction changes the total figure for all University of Miami libraries for in-house use to 817,390 for 1999-2000. The in-house use figures represent an actual count at the Medical Library and sample counts at all other libraries, except for Architecture, which is unavailable. Beginning in 2000-01, in-house use also includes intra-library transfers of materials and retrieval of materials from the university's off-site storage facility for patron use.
	9	Beginning in fall semester 2000 responsibility for staffing the Richter Library's Information Commons service desk was assumed by Information Technology. This service point is included in the total.
MICHIGAN	5	Includes MITS, a fee based service.
	7	Figure is rounded down from 99.5%.
MICHIGAN STATE	3b	State funding through AccessMichigan provides access for all libraries in Michigan to selected OCLC FirstSearch, Gale Group InfoTrak, and other databases.
	8	Includes: 63,565 actual (Reference and Government documents based on an actual count) and 352,768 sampling (Main library stacks/microforms based on sampling). Total excludes all 14 campus branch libraries.
MINNESOTA	8	Figure represents a combination of actual counts and sampling.
MONTREAL		All figures are as of May 31, 2001.
		Includes Université de Montréal Libraries, École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library and École Polytechnique Library except where indicated.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $2,254; (2) $1,130,274; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $102,992; (3b) U/A; (4) $909,468; (5) $143,560.
	1	Excludes Université de Montréal Libraries.
	2a, 2b	École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library was unable to disaggregate these figures from the total listed in (2).
	3b	Université de Montréal external expenditures are close to $700,000.
	4	Excludes École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library.
	5	Excludes École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library.
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA		All figures are as of March 31, 2001.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $0; (2) $146,056; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $916,264; (3b) $0; (4) $1,338,731; (5) $249,591.
	2	Includes working copies of CD-ROMs and electronic publications as well as costs for online searches of remote databases.
	6	Online system report (figures rounded up).
	9	There are 4 staffed public service points at the NLC; other specialized services are also available by telephone, by appointment or electronically. These are not considered "staffed public service points."
NEBRASKA	7	Main library reported 99%; Law library reported 49%.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
	10	Law library is open 109 hours/week.
NORTHWESTERN	2, 2a, 2b	Law library unable to disaggregate figures for (2a) and (2b) from the total listed in (2). All other libraries report: (2a) $660,283; (2b) $127,310.
	6	Figure has been re-counted.
	8	No in-house use figures are maintained.
OHIO STATE	1	Many titles formerly identified as monographs are now included as continuations.
	8	Excludes Main Library.
	9	11 service points are offices staffed by bibliographers who have open service hours.
OKLAHOMA	5	Decrease of 34% in Document Delivery/ILL is due to the increase in electronic databases available on line.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	8	Sampling extrapolation used: 41.2987.
	3a	Decrease due to pricing plan change with our regional network.
	5	Increase due to a document delivery service increasing costs by more than $71,000.
PITTSBURGH	8	Response does not include Law and two regional campuses, Bradford and Johnstown.
PURDUE	5	Includes $129,378 of expenditures recovered by fee-based service.
QUEEN'S	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) U/A; (2) $785,304; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $10,990; (3b) $0; (4) $568,325; (5) $127,594.
RICE	4	Excludes expenses from IT budget now included in other operating expenses (26) of the *ARL Statistics 2000-01*, used to support library operations.
SASKATCHEWAN		All figures are as of April 30, 2001.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $188,643; (2) $828,503; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $46,573; (3b) $258,677; (4) $341,406; (5) $118,945.
	3b	Year 2 of CNSLP was paid directly from Library's budget in 2000-01, will be reimbursed for 60% of this cost from external funding in 2001-02.
SOUTH CAROLINA	2a, 2b	Law and Medical libraries could not disaggregate these figures from their responses to (2).
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	Data are for Health Sciences Library System and Law library only; Main Campus reports U/A.
	2a, 2b	Health Sciences Library System reports: (2a) $40,617; (2b) $165,072. Main Campus and Law libraries report U/A.
	3b	Data are for Main Campus only; Health Sciences Library System and Law library report U/A. Data reflect increased consortium purchases.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
	4	Decrease reflects no new Ethernet connect charges paid in 2000-01 for Main Campus.
	8	Data are for Health Sciences Library System and Main Campus only; Law Library reports U/A. Main Campus and Health Sciences Library System report that no sampling was used; Law Library reports N/A.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS		Includes the Southern Illinois University Medical Library, which had been excluded since 1991-92.
	7	100% for both Law Library and Medical Library.
SUNY-BUFFALO	5	Excludes mailing costs or staffing. Figure includes only fees paid to libraries and bibliographic utilities.
SUNY-STONY BROOK		All figures are for Main Library and do not include the Health Sciences Library.
SYRACUSE	3b	Figure cannot be calculated.
	8	Reserves began using electronic reserves during this period and more reference material is available online, therefore the decline in the use of print materials.
TEMPLE	1	Expenditures not assigned to separate budget line in 2000-01.
	4	Increase primarily related to grant-related digitization project.
	6	Includes 1,139 netLibrary titles, 12 PastMasters collection titles.
	9	Increase in number of staffed service points due to inclusion of TU-Harrisburg Library (branch campus) and Blitman Resource Center (departmental - main campus) in reporting under University Libraries.
TENNESSEE		Includes Knoxville campus, Memphis Medical Unit, UT Space Institute. The University of Tennessee experienced system-wide reorganization resulting in all statistical reporting for 2000-01 and beyond to include campuses at Knoxville, Memphis, and Tullahoma. Thus there are significant differences in data from previous year. Also the addition of the Memphis Campus adds a Medical Library.
TEXAS	2a, 2b	Tarleton Library was unable to disaggregate these figures from the sum reported in (2).
	7	Figure was rounded from 95.7%.
TEXAS A&M	9	Includes the Evans Library, Policy, Science and Economics library, West Campus library, Medical Science library, Galveston, and the Technical Reference Center in the College of Architecture.
	10	Evans Library only.
TEXAS TECH		All figures are as of August 31, 2001.
	7	Law and Health Sciences libraries report 100%.
	8	Law and University libraries report U/A.
TORONTO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $466,017; (2) $1,869,707; (2a) $1,530,248; (2b) $339,459; (3a) $513,021; (3b) U/A; (4) $1,498,141; (5) $83,182.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
TULANE	2	Added numerous electronic subscriptions and had a better reporting process for these funds.
	6	Includes 75,646 records in the Law Library's online catalog, which is not a part of the used by the other university libraries. The main online catalog includes 1,431,993 records.
UTAH		Includes Marriott Library only, except where noted.
	3b	Includes Libraries 2000 and HETI funds expenditures for University of Utah Libraries.
VANDERBILT	2, 2a, 2b	Although the figure in (2) represents the entire library system, not all libraries supplied data for (2a) and (2b).
VIRGINIA	3b	1999-2000 figure was in error; figure revised to $176,122.
	6	Figure includes over 112,000 records for electronic collections licensed, such as JSTOR, Science Direct, etc. The records are for individual journals, not individual articles.
WASHINGTON	1	Includes Main library only.
	3a	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
	3b	Includes Main library only.
	4,5	Includes Medical and Law library only.
	6	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	2a, 2b	Does not include Law and Business libraries. Figure represents Central and Medical libraries.
	3	Expenditures reduced for Central library because of prepayment in 2000-01.
	5-7	Includes Central library system, Business, Social Work and Law libraries. Medical library has a separate online catalog with 88,679 records, which represents 100% of the cataloged library holdings.
	8	Includes Law and Medicine libraries only. In-house figures unavailable for all others.
WATERLOO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $0; (2) $923,314; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $0; (3b) $0; (4) $390,260; (5) $72,674.
WAYNE STATE	2	Beginning in 2000-01, this figure includes an estimate to reflect the cost of electronic access to those serials subscriptions, which have both print and electronic access components. In 2000-01 that amount is $1,375,060.
WESTERN ONTARIO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $81,867; (2) $1,226,895; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $94,635; (3b) $0; (4) $511,819; (5) $0.
WISCONSIN	1	Decrease due to 1999-2000 figure's inclusion of major one-time purchases.

Institution Name	Question Number	Footnote
	6	1999-2000 figure is incorrect. Current figure is accurate.
YALE	5	1999-2000 figure revised to $61,647. Current figure represents expenses at Sterling Memorial Library plus system-wide use of bibliographic utilities.
YORK		All figures are as of April 30, 2001.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) $37,336; (2) $2,013,238; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) $129,697; (3b) U/A; (4) $354,837; (5) $28,540.


Association
of Research
Libraries
21 Dupont Circle
Washington DC 20036

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

☑ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☐ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").